



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 16, 1910.  
HOME INDUSTRY AND THE LABEL.  
WHEN POVERTY HURTS.  
TRUE TALES OF THE JAPANESE.  
WHY?  
THE LEGISLATURE ON RECORD.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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No. 31

## WHEN POVERTY HURTS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

When the worker is compelled to struggle for the barest necessities, there is very little opportunity for the development of the finer instincts which lead, for instance, to the appreciation of art and of the beautiful things in nature. This shuts out a world of pleasure which nothing else can replace. His struggle for self-preservation prohibits the development of culture. He is too close akin to the beast to have any regard for the higher and finer things. All this is said with a full appreciation of the strength of character which is developed even in the midst of poverty. But how can a love of the beautiful be nurtured in the soil of filth and want?

The real curse of child labor is not in the fact that the children are compelled to work; even a child of eight may perform a certain routine of duties on the farm, in the home, or, for a limited time, in the factory, without serious injury. It is the continuous toil for long hours, under unsanitary conditions, with improper or insufficient food, that stunts the body and the mind, so that when the child arrives at the years when it should be giving expression to its best self, it is simply impossible for it to appreciate the best values of life. The pathetic thing about the whole situation is that there comes no realization of that which is missing. Life has lost its largest and fullest meaning; it is limited to the routine of getting a living.

Many a factory or shop girl, after a hard day's work, is compelled to spend the evening in further monotonous toil in the home, because of the poverty of her parents or because of her own limited means. To such there can be little or no development of those qualities which make for the highest type of womanhood. The harshness of their daily toil crushes out many of the softer and gentler qualities. The tragedy of such an existence lies in the fact that the woman is deprived of the greatest happiness of a woman's life and at the same time is unable to enter into her daily occupation with a man's enthusiasm and vigor. It is commonly said by business men that it is better to employ a woman for certain tasks, because it is well known that she must make that her life occupation, whereas in most men's cases, the position is simply a stepping stone to something better.

The woman in her home, crowded in by the four walls of her kitchen; the workingman, whose daily path is from his home to the shop and from the shop to his home, cannot fail to show the influence of this restriction. The recreations which must come to them, especially in the case of the men, appeal merely to the physical side of their nature.

The limitations of poverty, then, are the terrible pressure due to a low standard of wages, and hence a low standard of living, and the lack of the power to appreciate the best things in life because the higher instincts have been systematically ground out through long years of deadening toil.

—♦—  
"A man who knows the world will not only make the best of everything he knows but of many things that he does not know; and will gain more credit by his adroit mode of hiding his ignorance than the pedant by his awkward attempt to exhibit his erudition."—Colton.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

## Home Industry and the Label

The labor movement is in hearty sympathy with the agitation to promote the sale of articles of home production, and in this way contribute to the upbuilding of our industries. There is so much in common between citizens generally that the propaganda naturally appeals to all.

There is, however, a feeling on the part of trade unionists that the promoters of the present agitation are somewhat neglectful in one very important respect—to wit: the use of the union label.

The slogan "Made in California" is good, but it would be very much better if the products plainly showed how they were made. If the wage earners are to be asked to further the sale of Chinese and sweatshop goods, even though of local manufacture, we submit that the co-operation desired is not based upon equitable ground.

To the toilers, who represent the greater part of the purchasing power that makes "home industry" possible, it is a matter of very great moment under what conditions products are manufactured.

It is noted that leading business concerns are at the front in this agitation. No Chinese or Japanese or back east sweatshop proprietors are discernible.

If white merchants of repute want to stimulate their trade—a very laudable desire—then the people who patronize them request that reciprocity be shown.

There is no better way to do this than by using the union label. Then "Made in California" will stand for a fair wage for the producers. There will be absolutely no doubt as to "how made." The label will be the reply. It also stands for home industry in its best sense—for the exemplification of industrious homes of white American citizens. Can anyone object?

Down in New Orleans a couple of years ago they had a big tag day. After the tags appeared the unionists saw that the union label had not been used. Investigation proved that a printer in a far-away city had secured the order. Then there came a hue and cry, joined in by merchants, employing printers and unionists. All this could have been obviated by the use of the union label showing plainly the name of the town doing the work. See the point?

Let San Francisco's "home industry" boosters recognize the merit of the label and require its use wherever possible. By so doing all antagonism may be avoided, the preference for white competent help shown, and the interests of all subserved. It takes two to make a bargain. Let this bargain be satisfactory.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.  
By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

Modern Woodman Rates Must Be Raised.

To the People. Letter No. 63.

The absolute inadequacy of the present rates charged by the Modern Woodmen of America has been repeatedly demonstrated, but the officials of this order, with one notable exception, seem to fear to face the situation boldly and accept the loss of prestige and membership which is inevitable in such cases. The exception referred to is Major C. W. Hawes, who has, for many years, fought for the establishment of proper rates which will place the Woodmen on a safe and, possibly, permanent basis, though it may now be too late for the latter, for the persistent refusal of the management of this order to adopt mathematically adequate rates, may have been so long delayed as to render their practical and successful application now impossible.

Major Hawes at a school of instruction for State deputies held some time ago at Colorado Springs, had the honesty and courage to say this about the necessity existing for prompt readjustment of rates in the Modern Woodmen:

"Before closing I presume you will expect me to touch on the question of readjustment. I desire that you deputies shall understand, most emphatically, that I am now, as I was in the 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905 and 1908 sessions of the head camp, an advocate of rate readjustment. No expression of mine on this subject contained in my official reports is withdrawn. On the contrary, I desire to emphasize and to reiterate every statement I have made in my official reports. While it is desirable that the society shall grow—necessary, in fact—it is more desirable and far more important that the society shall be placed in position where it shall be able, beyond question of doubt, to meet all obligations assumed. I am willing that the society's growth should be stopped for a time; I am willing that we should lose members for a time, if thereby the society shall be saved. I say to you, in all sincerity, that this society cannot continue indefinitely, that its perpetuity is not assured, that the end of the society will be as disastrous as it is certain, if our rates are not readjusted, or our contracts are not limited in their provisions to harmonize with the rates charged, one or the other. We cannot assume that our present outstanding certificates are whole life contracts, that they will be paid at maturity, regardless of the time of maturity, if we continue on our present rates. There is only one way to readjust, and that is, to base our rates upon a recognized standard of mortality, and to re-rate the members according to these standard rates at their attained ages. Make such provision for the aged member as you will, but the fact remains that you must collect the costs of the insurance if the society is to meet the obligations it has assumed.

"I am not going into an extended discussion of the rate question. I feel that already, in some quarters, I am considered the Modern Woodmen society's 'old man of the sea,' and that the society will not be able to shake off this vexatious question until some means is found of suppressing the present head clerk, personally or officially. Nevertheless, I desire to say, in all kindness,



that on this question, which involves the life of the society, I do not propose to remain silent until the question is settled, and settled on a basis that will absolutely guarantee the ability of the society to meet its obligations.

"We have in the course of preparation at the head office now another report of this question of readjustment, which is prepared by request of the executive council. I did not fortify myself before coming here with the latest mortality data of our society, and am not, therefore, prepared, at this time, to enter upon any extended discussion, but I will say, briefly, that the statistics that will be submitted in the next report on this question to the executive council will show an age distribution of the present membership that will prove beyond question of doubt the necessity for readjustment. It will prove that, making a forecast as to the future, based entirely upon our society's own past experience, we will have an increase in mortality, due to the advanced ages of the survivors of our present members, that will make it necessary within the next few years to levy an increased number of assessments. I am not going to predict, as a distinguished actuary did some few years ago, that we shall have fourteen assessments in 1911 and twenty assessments in 1914. We have broken so many records in the past, and our mortality experience, all things considered, has been so phenomenally favorable, that I am not going to commit myself in any such manner. I will briefly illustrate what our situation in the future may be expected to be, however, by submitting the statistics showing exactly what the age distribution of the survivors of our present membership will be twenty years hence.

"On December 31, 1908, the society had 960,299 beneficial members. Of these, 33,341 were over fifty-five years of age. The mortality rate at age fifty-five, according to our own past experience, has been, roundly, twelve deaths per thousand. Keep that in mind. Carrying this present membership through all the years to December 31, 1928, twenty years into the future, allowing for the deaths that will occur at each age during those twenty years, at the same rate of age mortality we have experienced in the past, allowing for the lapsations that will occur at each age—a most unactuarial and unorthodox procedure—and then allowing a rate of growth in the future based upon the average growth during the last ten years, and we find that on December 31, 1928, instead of 33,341 members over fifty-five years of age, we shall have 364,850 members over that age.

"I am not going to burden you with any further statistics, but am simply going to ask you to accept the statements I make now as based upon the exact facts of record, and you will find that these statements are supported by the facts that will be set forth in my next report to the executive council on this question. With a mortality experience of twelve deaths per thousand at age fifty-five, and with 364,850 members beyond that age with correspondingly higher rates of mortality, you will understand just as well as I do what our future mortality will be.

"It is natural that you should feel a reluctance to take up this question. Many of you who passed through the campaign of 1903 know just how disagreeable and even disastrous this question can be to the field organization. I know it, too; but shall we continue to bring in new members without making honest provision to meet the obligations represented by these additions? Shall we place temporary present growth in the balance against permanency and solvency? Shall we elect to continue as we are as long as we can and allow the society eventually to go the way of the A. O. U. W., the Royal Arcanum, and other historic, horrible examples of procrastination and compromise with this rate question?"

### Men and Measures

Homer A. Craig of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union intends to present a bill to the next session of the State Legislature for the purpose of changing the vacation period for school children so that white families, if they so desire, may pick fruit in the orchards. At the present time the vacation prevents the use of this kind of labor. The August 31st number of the San Jose "Morning Times" states that the prune pickers of Gilroy and vicinity were handicapped in harvesting their crop because the children had gone to school, and it was difficult to procure white help to take their places.

That un-American boycott bobs up in the most unexpected places. The veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic are boycotting the Kentucky railroads because excessive excursion rates were asked from the Kentucky veterans.

Andrew Furuseth will be delighted to hear that Congressman William E. Humphrey of Seattle has been defeated by an insurgent, according to first reports. The incumbent was very pronounced in his opposition to labor measures, especially those affecting the maritime workers. A fight was made against him for this excellent reason. That it has evidently been successful is a matter of congratulation. The United States has had too many Humphreys in Congress and other places of importance. It is high time the people had a better chance than has been accorded them, as a rule. This desire accounts, in the main, for the spirit of insurgency that has swept the country from one end to the other.

The Barbers Supply Dealers' Association met in convention early in the present month at Atlantic City. One of the propositions up for consideration was the abolition of the familiar barbers' pole, with its red and white make-up. The action taken has not reached this far. Years ago barbers used to do blood-letting as a branch of the business distinct from shaving. The legend is that in those days the red color was the sign of blood, and the white represented the bandages afterward used.

The conviction of the fish trust in Judge Hunt's court last Tuesday was a triumph for the people of San Francisco. Already the combine is beginning to lose its grip. The substantial damages of \$12,500 to those prevented from transacting their business will have the effect of serving as a needed example for many days to come.

Harold Everhart of Oakland, of which city he is a City Councilman, in speaking of an injunction last Monday evening, said, as many a trade unionist has said: "The granting of an injunction by the courts, restraining a legislative body, is a menace to the institutions of this country. It is taking the power out of the hands of the people of the land and enhancing the power and scope of the higher courts who are already so powerful that they are infringing daily on the rights of the American citizens."

The executive committee of the Ohio Federation of Labor, in session at Columbus, Ohio, recently, adopted resolutions calling upon the Governor to convene a special session of the Legislature to enact a law permitting municipalities to own street car lines.

For the first time in many years white labor is being used exclusively on the two sections of the Southern Pacific Railroad out of Vina, California. The Hindus who struck recently because they were asked to sweep and clean up the depot here have been supplanted by white men. Before the Hindus were hired the sections both ways from Vina were taken care of by Japanese, Chinese and Koreans. Evidently it was deemed better to secure white labor, willing to sweep and clean, than continue with the Asiatics who will neither sweep nor are they clean.



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## The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



### MILWAUKEE'S SOCIALIST ACTIVITIES.

By Carl D. Thompson.

We propose here to enumerate some of the more important activities of the Socialist government in the city of Milwaukee.

We do not claim that the Socialists are the only ones to whom credit is due. Some of these measures are, of course, a part of the general progress; but in every case the sturdy groups of Socialist officials have been the determining element, the deciding force.

The measures mentioned have either been already accomplished, or at least well started on their way.

A municipal electric lighting plant.

Preliminary steps for a comprehensive municipally-owned street car system.

Bonds issued and site being selected for a commodious interurban and urban municipal street car depot and civic centre.

General policy of the depression of railroad tracks, already accomplished on the south side, and under way on the north side.

Workingmen's homes being provided for through comprehensive scheme of city planning and platting.

Plans begun for the diversion of the city sewerage from the lake to septic banks in outskirts of city, where it is to be reduced according to modern methods and afterwards disposed of as a fertilizer.

Elimination of the evils of the private contract system in public works—direct employment by the city being substituted.

Epidemic of typhoid fever promptly stopped by chlorination.

Union label ordered on every piece of city printing, city bonds included.

General encouragement of organized labor, as shown among the brewery-working girls, carpenters and city employees and others.

Needless "body-guard" of the Mayor put on a regular policemen's beat.

Work begun on a scientific system of determining cost of all city purchases.

All public purchasing systemized and put in charge of a competent purchasing agent.

Shiftless and incompetent work in street construction stopped "instantly" by the dismissal of every inspector whose work was not up to grade; bridges not built to specification rejected.

City Treasurer begins policy of redeeming bonds before maturity, thus saving interest to the city.

City Attorney stops the practice of remitting "costs" in unwarranted suits brought against the city and lost. Also halted practice of "agreements" and friendly suits.

Courtesy made the rule in the City Hall, where arrogance ruled under the old administration.

Street car company voluntarily raised wages of their employees from \$3 to \$9 per month, and allowed a \$10 increase to apprentices.

Lifting jacks placed on all street cars. Noticeable improvement in the cleaning of street cars. The city now drafts street car franchises instead of allowing the corporations to do so.

One franchise drawn by the city and terms accepted, providing for the public ownership of street car lines without a cent of cost to the city. The first of its kind in America.

Offices of city chemist and bacteriologist combined.

City purchasing agent saves the city \$995 on purchases during the first two weeks in office.

Health Department of the city charged with the duty of securing and maintaining healthful conditions for the working people in the factories.

Ice companies held up for short weights and the practice stopped.

A general cleaning-up of the slum districts.

A municipal asphalt repair plant established. Steps taken for the establishment of a general repair and construction plant.

Preliminary steps taken for the establishment of a bureau of municipal research.

Committee at work redistricting the city wards. A matter required by law, delayed for years by the old administration.

Custom started of having experts on various municipal problems give lectures to the City Council, open to the public, at the City Hall. Several such lectures already held.

Raised wages of the bindery girls and employees of the public library and museum.

City Attorney begun action to recover \$72,000 from street car company for unpaid license fees accumulated during ten years.

Park Board investigates the food stuffs and drinks sold in parks.

Disreputable saloons put out of business by refusal of licenses. Over eighty-five thus eliminated.

Liquor business rigidly separated from connection with the social evil by refusing of licenses in the red-light district.

From time to time we will discuss the features of these various measures, and enumerate such others as may be brought forward.

### WOMEN IN TUBERCULOSIS WAR.

What women have done in the last four years in the campaign against tuberculosis, is discussed in an interesting report issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Four years ago the only active women workers in the anti-tuberculosis movement were a little group of about thirty women's clubs. Today 800,000 women under the health department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in every State and territory of the United States are banded together against this disease, and more than 2000 clubs are taking a special interest in the crusade. Not less than \$500,000 is raised annually by them for tuberculosis work, besides millions that are secured through their efforts in

State and municipal appropriations. Mrs. Rufus P. Williams is the chairman of this department.

In addition to the work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the public health education committee of the American Medical Association, composed largely of women physicians, has carried on an educational campaign of lectures during the past year in which thousands have been reached. The Mothers' Congress, the Young Women's Christian Association, and many unattached clubs bring the number of women united in the tuberculosis war to well over a million. There is not a State in the Union where some work has not been done.

Through the activity of women, sanatoria and hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis have been erected; travelling libraries have been circulated, posters, circulars and other kinds of literature have been distributed to the number of millions of pieces; thousands of lectures have been given, large sums of money have been secured, hundreds of needy cases have been helped; tuberculosis work has been started in many communities where no movement had existed; and millions of women have learned the dangers and methods of prevention of tuberculosis.

The work of the women extends from the drawing room of the rich to the homes of the poor, and embraces all classes, including the factory girl and millionaire. During the coming year a special campaign of lectures to women will be carried on in all parts of the United States.

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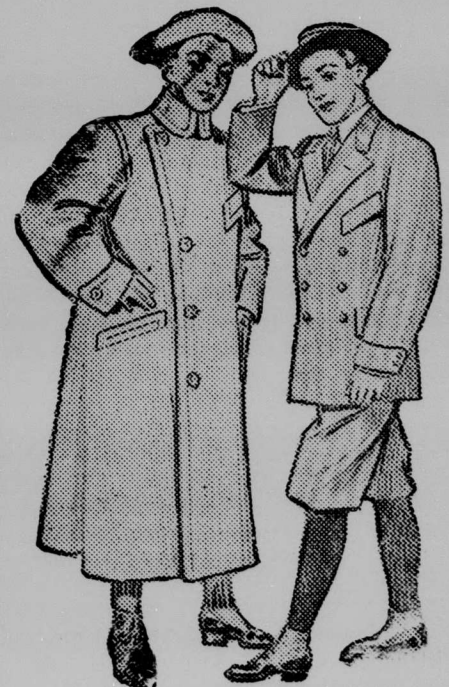
## FOR A BOY'S SUIT

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### LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

#### Cloak Strikers Win Union Shop.

New York.—A victory without precedent in the history of the American labor movement was won by 75,000 cloak makers of this city when the agreement for the union shop was signed by the strike leaders at 56 Orchard street.

The most important clause in this agreement reads as follows:

"Each member of the manufacturers is to maintain a union shop; a union shop being understood to refer to a shop where union standards as to working conditions, hours of labor, and rates of wages prevail, and where, when hiring help, union men are preferred; it being recognized that, since there are different degrees of skill, employers shall have the freedom of selection as between one union man and another, and shall not be confined to any list, nor bound to follow any prescribed order whatever."

Other articles provide for these more important points:

Electric power free.

No work at home.

Discipline of any manufacturer proved guilty of discrimination among his employees.

Six days' work a week and a cash weekly pay-day.

All sub-contracting within shops abolished.

Nine hours' work a day five days a week, and five hours the sixth day.

The price of piecework to be agreed upon by a committee of employees and their employers.

Double pay for overtime.

Judge Goff's injunction, in which he declared the strike for a closed shop to be a "common-law civil conspiracy" and refused the Cloak Makers' Union the right of peacefully picketing, is answered by President Gompers with the statement that "the unions are going to live" and that Goff bases his ruling on an unjust decision.

#### Trolley Men Get Raise.

New Haven, Conn.—Arbitrators have granted to the trolley men of this city a raise in wages aggregating 8 per cent. The new rates, a graduated scale from 21 to 27 cents an hour, according to term of service, went into effect for a period of two years from June 1, 1910. The New Haven road must therefore pay about \$20,000 in back wages to its 2100 trolley men in the State. Also, the decision added \$300,000 yearly to the operating expenses of the road.

#### Immigrants to be Turned South.

Washington, D. C.—Plans for turning the tide of immigration into Southern States are practically perfected. Sites for Government stations at Charleston, New Orleans and Galveston have been inspected by Commander A. B. Fry, of the United States Navy, retired, who has charge of the Government immigration buildings in New York City, and is also chief engineer and superintendent of construction to the bureau of immigration. Of the total landing in the country in 1909, Texas got 17,456 immigrants. Louisiana got 1839 of the immigrants who came here in 1909, and of that number 7507 landed in New Orleans. South Carolina made the poorest showing of any of the Southern States except Virginia, having attracted only 223 immigrants from the total of 751,000. Alabama took 827; Arkansas, 302; Florida, 6273; Georgia, 47; Kentucky, 516; Mississippi, 319; Missouri, 9495; North Carolina, 267; Tennessee, 488; West Virginia, 6441. None went to Virginia.

#### Owners Arrest Eighty Miners.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Forty deputy sheriffs have served warrants on the United Mine Workers officials in this district in an effort to declare this

organization "in restraint of trade." President Feehan, Vice-President Van Bittner and Secretary-Treasurer Timothy Donovan were arrested, and taken to jail by Deputy Sheriff Devine. The companies which have caused the suits to be entered are the Westmoreland Coal Company, the Manor Gas Coal Company, Keystone Coal and Coke Company, Latrobe-Connellsville Coal, and Coke Company, Penn Gas Coal Company, Jamison Coal and Coke Company, and the Ocean Coal Company. Every organizer who has worked in the Irwin field during the continuance of or before the strike has been named as party to the suits entered.

#### Wickersham Hits Eight-Hour Law.

Washington, D. C.—A knock-out blow from the Department of Justice is now on file in the Navy Department stating, over the signature of Acting Attorney-General William R. Harr, that the provisions in regard to the eight-hour law in the act of June 24, 1910, does not apply to the construction of the four submarine boats and the six torpedo-boat destroyers. Shown this opinion, Arthur E. Holden, legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor, said: "One of the gravest evils existing in our present administration of laws is the inclination and audacity of departmental secretaries, bureau chiefs, and even under-secretaries, to set aside statutory law by technical mis-application and sometimes, apparently, willful misrepresentation."

#### State-Owned Mines Wanted.

Chickasha, Okla.—The State Federation of Labor has commenced a campaign for State-owned mines. Public opinion has been aroused by the action of coal mine owners who have closed their shafts because of union demands, and if a vote on the public ownership of these public necessities could be taken now, it would sweep the State. Among the thirteen resolutions passed at the convention was another measure favoring State ownership of freight, electric and passenger lines. Women suffrage was indorsed and closer relations with farmers' unions favored.

#### Court Frees Union Waitresses.

Chicago.—The case of the State against the Waitresses' Union, two members of which had been on trial for disorderly conduct while picketing Mrs. Mahler's restaurant at 279 La Salle street, ended in an acquittal. "Gentlemen of the jury," said Judge Houston, "in view of the fact that there is no evidence on which to convict the defendants, I instruct you to bring in a verdict of not guilty." Charges will now be brought against the police who made the arrest. Charles Lovelace, a union waiter, testified that he had seen the policeman push the women brutally off the street and had noticed him following them for some time.

#### Labor Lobby Makes Report.

Washington, D. C.—The 176,000 membership of the Brotherhoods of Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have received an eighty-page pamphlet telling of the practical work of their labor lobby during the last session of Congress. "Never in the history of Congress was the labor lobby more persistently active," said Senator Nelson, and he knew for every proposed labor law that came within his reach was consistently sandbagged. The records of all the Congressmen, in relation to laws desired by trainmen, are set forth in this report, which has been compiled by A. A. Roe, the national legislative representative of the two brotherhoods.

#### GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. \*\*\*

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**TRUE TALES OF THE JAPANESE.**

By W. H. Y.

From the earliest days of my youth I have been intensely interested in the question of Oriental labor in California. During the past three years I have had occasion to travel over the greater part of the State, and, being in a position which enabled me to talk with people in all walks of life, I have heard some tales regarding a large number of subjects which will bear repeating. However at this particular time when we are being told by Labor Commissioner MacKenzie that the agricultural industries of the State need the Japanese laborers, perhaps a few stories dealing with the characteristics of this race may prove to be of interest to readers of the "Labor Clarion."

I vouch for the accuracy of all that follows, and hasten to assure the reader that there has been no exaggeration at any point of the narrative. I shall be forced to give fictitious names for persons and places mentioned, because of circumstances which will appear as the tale progresses.

## I.

In the most important raisin district of the State the growers have always experienced considerable difficulty with Japanese laborers, because of their absolute unreliability. The latter can be depended upon for but one thing, and that is to break their promises, agreements, or contracts whenever it is to their advantage to do so. As far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no record of any Japanese abiding by his contract when he realized that by so doing he would lose money.

In this certain district the raisin growers make a contract with a Japanese labor contractor at the beginning of the season by which the latter agrees to furnish laborers who will pick the grapes and lay them upon trays to dry in the sun. He also agrees that after a certain number of days have elapsed all trays will be turned so that the other side of the grape bunches may dry satisfactorily.

The contract having been drawn up, the rancher is supposed to be free from all trouble and effort as far as getting men to do the work is concerned. The Japanese boss sees to it that a sufficient number of his men are on hand to attend to the handling of the crop.

The trouble of the grower comes when the Japanese begin picking. If paid by the piece, they work hastily and carelessly, and take no pains to see that the work is done according to the wishes and orders of the rancher. They do not "pick clean," and if some of the bunches happen to fall upon the ground, they let them lie and kick dirt upon them in order to hide the results of their carelessness. Their interests are to pick as much as they can with as little effort as possible, and in the shortest length of time, regardless of how the interests of the ranch owner may suffer. They are looking out only for their own welfare. They may never see that grower again; when the next season comes they may be running a laundry in San Francisco or a curio store in Seattle; so what care they!

If the rancher is desirous of having them exercise more care with the picking, he may try paying them by the day, but even then he still has his trouble. They "soldier" on him by working as slowly as possible, by lying down between the rows, or by some other of the many devices known to the wily brown man. If watched too closely and ordered to do a fair day's work, they usually throw up the job and go elsewhere. There are other growers who must have their raisin grapes picked, and off they go, leaving their last employer to shift for himself as best he can.

If the rancher acquires the reputation of being too hard a task-master, or too antagonistic to

them, he is boycotted, and henceforth is unable to find any of these Asiatics to work for him, regardless of what wages he may be willing to pay. So well organized are they that even though he send to other parts of the State, it is seldom that other Japanese will come to work for him, because they are usually informed of any boycott which exists. Somewhat later in the narrative I shall have more to say regarding their use of the boycott and their monopoly of the farm labor supply.

After the grapes have been picked and laid upon the trays, a certain number of days must elapse before they are turned. In the meantime the Japanese go to other ranches, and when the time comes for the turning of the trays, neither Japanese boss nor laborers can be found, although the contract expressly stipulated that the trays should be turned at the designated time.

But what cares Mr. Boss? He has his money for that portion of the work already done; he has a job elsewhere working for some other rancher; he knows that next year this same rancher will have to have his grapes picked, and that only the Japanese can and will do the work, so why should he bother his head about the mere matter of a broken contract? He has nothing to lose, and everything to gain; consequently he refuses to abide by his agreement to turn the trays, and the rancher has to seek elsewhere for his laborers.

To remedy this evil, some of the ranchers have tried the plan of keeping back a portion of the wages of the men until the work has been completed. Thus 25 per cent of the wages earned by the Japanese at picking is retained by the rancher until the trays have been turned. The following incident shows how one ranch owner tried the plan, and also explains why he did not try it a second time.

The agreement made by this rancher with the Japanese labor contractor explicitly stated that 25 per cent of the picking price was to be retained by the rancher until the trays had been turned. The grapes had been picked and the Japanese boss had been paid the 75 per cent of the wages earned by his men while picking. (Of course the reader knows that the rancher deals only with the "boss Jap" in all matters regarding the laborers. It is he who makes the contract, who furnishes the laborers and boards them, and to whom their wages are paid at stated intervals by the rancher. He then turns the money over to his men, although in every locality there have been numerous instances of embezzlement of the laborers' wages by the "boss Jap.") The next morning the Japanese laborers would leave the ranch.

Mr. Adams was alone in the kitchen; his wife and children had gone to a neighbor's house for the evening. As he was sitting by the lighted lamp, reading the paper, he heard footsteps on the kitchen porch, followed by a knock at the door. He called "Come in," and in came six or seven of his Japanese laborers, headed by their boss. Evidently matters were not satisfactory with them, for their looks boded trouble for him.

Mr. Adams asked them what was wanted, and the boss replied, "Boys want 'em rest money. You keep back some. Boys want 'em all." In reply the rancher brought out the contract, and read the clause which stated that it had been agreed by both parties that 25 per cent of the picking price should be retained by him until the trays had been turned. The discussion became more and more heated, and the attitude of the laborers more threatening. Finally, fearing that violence might be done him, he told them to wait a moment, and stepping into the bedroom took his revolver from off the bureau. Returning to the room he told them that he'd "see who was

running that ranch," and ordered them to "get out."

They turned and filed slowly out of the room with angry mutterings, and as the Japanese boss reached the door he turned and said, "Tomorrow, mebbe no house, no barn. Mebbe nobody. Burn up!" whereupon the rancher dropped his revolver, called them back, and paid them the remaining 25 per cent of their wages.

In telling the story, Mr. Adams always concludes with, "Well, what could I do? They had me! I was at their mercy, and had to give them their money, contract or no contract!"

And yet the agricultural industries of the State of California are said to need this sort of labor!

But what do you think about it?

(To be continued.)

"Blusher is the most bashful man I ever knew." "How on earth, then, did he come to bet married?" "He was too bashful to refuse."

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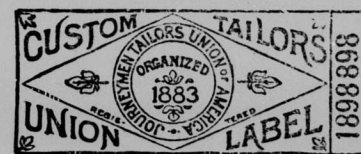
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1910.

"Better say nothing than not to the purpose. And to speak pertinently consider both what is fit and when it is fit to speak."—William Penn.

If readers will observe the admonition to patronize advertisers, they will do a real service to the "Labor Clarion." Reciprocity is what the merchants who use this paper want. They are entitled to it. Your help will be appreciated.

The union label is the silent lever that works for the wage earner. It is powerful in its simplicity, and potent as a strike and lockout preventive. This being the case, help it along. School yourself to learn that individual lesson that means so much for the propaganda now becoming popular in this and other cities.

Equal suffrage is in the air. It will be combated by the standpatters, and by men in and out of petticoats, but it is going to win. The signs are such that he who runs may see. There has been no good reason yet presented why an intelligent woman who pays taxes and suffers the effect of good or bad government, as the case may be, should be disfranchised because of the reasons so far advanced.

Madera, California, has been granted the privilege, by Judge Wellborn's decision, of constructing a water system over the protest of another of the corporations that infest this and every other State. If there were either justice or merit in the contention of these concerns, then the citizens would not feel their opposition so ill-timed. The reverse is the case. The idea that men and women shall be estopped by a greedy corporation, not from taking the corporation's property, but from building public utilities with their own money and upon their own property, is something that future historians will find it difficult for the people of their day to believe.

Exchanges are asked to print the article on this page entitled "The Legislature on Record." Give it all the publicity possible. So many different comments have been made on the pro-Japanese report of Labor Commissioner Mackenzie, who was appointed to that office to pay a political debt, and whose experience with labor is unknown to the rank and file of the trade unionists of California, that there might easily arise a doubt in the minds of some as to the actual condition of affairs. The California Senate, in special session assembled, has emphatically repudiated Mr. Mackenzie's report. The daily papers of the State are practically a unit in their opposition. The Labor Commissioner occupies a lonely position. We desire that this position shall be country-wide. Another article on the subject that will appeal to all is printed under the heading "True Tales of the Japanese."

## WHY?

The San Francisco "Chronicle" has been running a series of editorials lamenting the decadence of manufactures and industries in this section. The subject is vital. It concerns all. That there is considerable truth in the general statements is evident. That the cause hinted by the "Chronicle" is correct, we are not so sure.

While the articles referred to do not say so in as many words, yet it can be seen that there is more than a suspicion in the "Chronicle" mind that shorter hours and higher wages than are worked and paid in some competitive cities is mainly responsible for the situation. One or two of the editorials have ended with the single word: "Why?" Hence our caption.

It is no doubt true that, on an average, the eight-hour day is more generally in vogue in San Francisco than elsewhere. Of this, trade unionists have reason to be proud. That it is such an important factor in the loss of industry as some of our critics would have us believe, is not admitted. In the course of a comparatively short time all the skilled and many of the unskilled industries will be working on the basis of eight hours. The industrial change is inevitable. It meets with the approval of all. Even employers admit this, and their only contention is that the time is inopportune, and they can't compete with other points. In changing conditions, it is necessary that a lead shall be taken by someone, somewhere. That California seems destined to take this lead is not, after all, a source of legitimate complaint.

Experience has shown the efficiency of the eight-hour system on many occasions. The United States Government experimented while building two of the latest battleships. The vessel constructed under the shorter workday proved superior to the product of a private yard operating under a ten-hour rule. Germany has led the way in similar trials. The result is acknowledged. The people and the natural progress of the times have stamped eight hours as a reasonable number to constitute the workday.

When the printers and pressmen of San Francisco introduced the eight-hour day by the sensible method of dropping fifteen minutes every six months, after agreement with the employers, the "Chronicle" was one of the most valiant opponents of the ill-advised attempt of the employers to revert to old conditions, and this in spite of the fact that printers here had to compete with a longer workday in the east. But even then it was plainly discernible to the passer-by that the time would not be long until San Francisco's lead would be followed all over the country. This proved the case.

An exactly similar position prevails in the iron trades industry. By the same sort of an agreement, the men have acquired an eight-hour day. There is a feeling of unrest at this time over the schedule that shall prevail for the future. There should be no doubt upon this score. We would urge the "Chronicle" to print exactly the same kind of editorials for the iron trade industry that it did for the printers in the early part of 1905. The same logic fits both cases.

No sensible man doubts that this city requires a higher standard of wage than is paid in some other centres that might be named. The workers are not responsible for this. It would be rather surprising to some if an accurate investigation were made of the average wage paid in some of our industries. As the iron trades controversy is very much to the fore just now, the "Labor Clarion" would suggest that this search be undertaken.

If there is the least suggestion from any source that it would be well for the trade unionists to abandon the eight-hour day, it might as well be plainly understood that no good reason can be

entertained by the men, for the simple reason that none can be presented.

If provisions were cheaper, rents reduced, and the innumerable demands of our present-day civilization dispensed with, then it might be well to talk about interfering with an average wage between three and four dollars a day for highly-skilled men. Until that time comes, this phase of the discussion should also be eliminated.

These remarks are not offered in any carping spirit. We agree with the "Chronicle" that something should be done to restore a better feeling, and to improve trade.

But if that something means giving up that which is established, reasonable and necessary, then we shall have to search elsewhere for the panacea. With our excellent climatic conditions, skilled workers, relief in many instances from cost of transportation, and other sources of satisfaction to manufacturing industries, we are firmly of the opinion that the "Chronicle" may continue to ask "Why?" The answer has not been discovered, as yet.

## THE LEGISLATURE ON RECORD.

The opinion of John D. Mackenzie, State Labor Commissioner, that the State of California needed Japanese labor, and that the Japanese are not a menace to the State, was disapproved in a resolution passed by the California Senate on September 10th by a unanimous vote. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, The State Labor Commissioner has, in his report concerning Japanese laborers in California, expressed his opinion on the necessity for such laborers in this State, and thus without authority misrepresented the wishes of the people of this commonwealth therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the opinion of such Labor Commissioner is hereby disapproved by this Senate."

The resolution was introduced by Senator Caminetti of Amador.

There could be no more crushing blow delivered to the lamented utterances of Labor Commissioner Mackenzie than the adoption of this resolution. The members of the Legislature come from all over the State. The fruit-growing industry is well represented, as well as all other branches of trade.

With farmers' unions, trade unions, official State and municipal authorities, and the press and people generally, opposed to Mr. Mackenzie's stand, the following from an editorial in the San Francisco "Chronicle" of September 12th will not afford him the least consolation:

"The Senate did well, therefore, to expressly and by unanimous vote express its disapproval of the unauthorized comment of the superserviceable Mackenzie, which should not be printed as a public document.

"The objections to Asiatic immigration are no more strenuously urged by workingmen than they are by all others who care for the maintenance of the civilization of the white race.

"It is favored only by the few employing and transportation interests who do not care what becomes of our civilization so only that they can make immediate personal gain."

While there is a tinge of regret in Judge Van Fleet's decision that the Geary street road cannot, at this time, at least, run down to the Ferry or through to the beach, yet the law is probably such that there was no alternative for the jurist. In the main the verdict is a victory. There is now nothing to stop the municipally-owned railroad running along one of the big arteries of San Francisco. It seems as though even the competent ingenuity of a private corporation to thwart the people's right to do as they please with their own has reached a limit, although it will take time to determine that.



**NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.****Working Women in Politics.**

'Ware the women, O ye politicians—even in St. Louis! They have one bright victim in the person of the popular E. J. Troy, who ran for a representative nomination on the Republican ticket in the First Missouri district. Mr. Troy was a light of the Manufacturers' Association. He was, in his way, a sort of minor Van Cleave. He was against the laws limiting the working hours of women. He strove to get cheap foreign labor into the small towns of Missouri, where the labor laws applicable to the larger cities do not apply. He is a clever and likeable young man. He comes out for office, with the support of the Employers' Association. Then what happened? The Women's Trade Union League, headed by Mrs. D. W. Knefler, marked him for its own. One thousand women and girls in the unions went after him. They made a house-to-house canvass of the district against him. They told the people why he should be beaten. On the day of the primary thirty-five of the girls went to the polls to urge his defeat. They were well received by the men. Result: they "got" Mr. E. J. Troy, and "they got him good and dead." He was stupendously beaten in a district where, but for them, he would surely have triumphed handsomely. They said never a word against him personally. They attacked his principles. They put him out of politics for good. And the daily papers that know the story refuse to tell it. They don't want to offend the Manufacturers' Association. But the story has its value just the same. It justifies the direct primary. Under the convention method the interests and influences behind Mr. Troy would have nominated him, through pull upon leaders and delegates. Organized working women and a free and fair primary "cooked his goose." Woman has to her record, therefore, a second, and much more creditable, fall of Troy.—St. Louis "Mirror."

\* \* \*

**Prevention Better Than Cure.**

The smoke of the torment of the forests continues to ascend, until it almost seems as if the fires would continue until the last tree in the Pacific northwest would perish.

Advices from the First District of the Federal Forest Service in Montana allege that the fires in that State have burned 125,070 acres, cost \$72,000 to fight and destroyed \$705,000 of timber.

Over 1600 men are struggling to save the Montana forests, 100 more have been summoned, and the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association has requested President Taft to order the Federal army in the mountain States to defend the National Reserves in them against fire.

Prevention, however, would be better than cure, especially as the "cure" in this case, despite heroic and intelligent work by the fighters of fire, effects so little.

The forest fires luridly illuminate Francis Perry Elliott's question: "Shall the Nation take thought for the morrow?" They sharpen the point of George M. Cornwall's proposals: "Encamp the troops on or around the National Reserves between April and October, and allow nobody on them without a permit from the officer in charge."

Central Asia and the Mediterranean lands teach the terrible meaning of deforestation.—"Spokesman-Review," Spokane, Wash.

\* \* \*

**Work of Girls of West Easier Than East.**

The condition of the working girl in the west is much better than that of her sister in the east. So says Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the Woman's National Trade Union League, who has an intimate knowledge of the subject of

which she speaks, through her long study of industrial problems and a broad sympathy for her less fortunate sisters.

"Few of the girls in the west start to work at the ages of twelve and thirteen, as they do here," she said. "We have our child labor problems, but none like you have. The girl workers of New York belong to the second and third generation—a generation in which the mothers have been ground down by much labor. In the west the sapping process has not got beyond the second generation. In consequence the woman workers of the west have more vitality.

"I think better times are coming for our women workers. The question is, whether the intelligent women of our country will join with us to make the tide rise higher and hurry on that better day."

Mrs. Robins said of the wealthy women who trade in shops:

"They are stupid—I don't mean naturally stupid. They are surrounded by a high wall over which they cannot look and to the top of which they cannot climb.

"The average wage of the woman worker is \$270 per year. And you must remember that average means above as well as below. In the textile industries something like two-thirds of the woman workers are getting \$6 per week. Deduct room rent and the price of meals from \$6 a week and what have you left? Is it not very difficult for a girl to lead an honest life under such conditions?

"Yes, and the marvel of it is that so many thousands of them are good women, as I know they are.

"Why, I've known women to live on nothing but rye bread and olive oil," said she, "in order to scrape together enough money to buy a new hat or a new dress."

"What is the remedy for such a condition of affairs?" she was asked.

"One remedy is trade unionism. Organize the women and teach them to think and act. Another is the ballot. I am an ardent suffragist. Everybody is who has ever had anything to do with women workers.

"I believe in equal wages," she continued, "and equal opportunities for women as well as men. In this city the trouble has been that thousands are searching for every job instead of the job searching for somebody to take it."

\* \* \*

**Health Bulletin Discusses Vaccination.**

California vaccination problems are discussed at length in the State Health Bulletin of August.

In an article entitled, "Vaccination: Pro and Con," Dr. Raymond Russ of San Francisco states that vaccination has been on trial for 114 years and has fully demonstrated its efficiency. In describing the ravages of smallpox prior to the introduction of vaccination, several historical epidemics are referred to, among these one in Iceland in 1707 which destroyed 18,000 people out of a total population of 50,000. The mortality statistics of Sweden are cited as authority for the statement that for twenty-eight years before the introduction of vaccination in that country the average annual death rate from smallpox was 2050 to each million of population. In the forty years following the introduction of vaccination, the death rate from smallpox dropped to 58 to each million of population. To uphold the assertion that this rapid decrease of mortality was due to vaccination and not to improved sanitation, as is held by some who are opposed to vaccination, it is pointed out that the spread of other contagious diseases much akin in their dissemination to smallpox, as measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever, remained unchecked through the period cited and on up to the present time.

**CONTROVERSY OF THE UPHOLSTERERS.**

Last Monday morning several score upholsterers left their employment, as a result of the refusal of some of the employers to pay the new wage scale.

For years these men have been working under conditions that were introduced when living expenses were less than at present. They are required, in the nature of their business, to inhale dust that is injurious to the health. Their work is skilled. After conferences with the employers lasting several weeks, it was decided to put into effect a rate of \$4 a day, the same wage as is paid in New York City. No one can gainsay that this is not an unreasonable figure for a married man in the city of San Francisco, especially in a calling of a special nature in which skill and diligence enter into consideration.

It is expected that the controversy will be settled before long. One of the largest and several of the smaller shops have agreed to pay the new schedule. If these establishments can operate successfully, of which there is no doubt, then it is certain that others can do the same.

The men feel that they are asking nothing unreasonable, that their long wait for a slight increase of pay is justified in the present asking, and that business in other cities is satisfactory under the union's rating for San Francisco.

**THE FIGHT FOR EIGHT HOURS.**

Reports from the northwest and the south show that the men on strike are as determined as ever to gain the victory. They have put up a fight long to be remembered, and deserve every possible encouragement.

At last Saturday's meeting in this city of the general strike committee, Organizer Hendricks of the structural iron workers of Los Angeles stated that the incompetent men on the buildings now under course of construction by non-union mechanics in Los Angeles had been responsible for many serious accidents, as a result of which the non-union men were quitting the jobs and refusing to take chances on the dangerous circumstances surrounding them; forty men had been brought in from the east, but fully half of them have returned because of these accidents, and it was found that the riveting of these buildings was very faulty, seriously injuring their permanency. Building inspectors were insisting that bolts put in by non-union men be taken out and new bolts driven before they would pass the jobs.

The secretary of the committee was authorized to purchase groceries to the amount of \$5000, in order that an adequate supply might be placed in the Los Angeles Labor Temple.

**FROM THE INTERNATIONAL MOLDERS.**

An official letter has been forwarded to the labor movement from the office of the International Molders' Union of North America. It advises unions of the adjustment of differences with the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, and states that the chairman of the company's board of directors was "never in sympathy with the antagonistic attitude of the firm's late president." To Frederic W. Gardner, the present majority stockholder, credit is due for the settlement. Trade unionists are requested to give due publicity to the friendly relations now existing between the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor.

"The rights of property have been so much extended that the rights of the community have almost altogether disappeared, and it is hardly too much to say that the prosperity and the comfort and the liberties of a great proportion of the population has been laid at the feet of a small number of proprietors, who neither toil nor spin."—Joseph Chamberlain.



**LABOR DAY—ITS MEANING.**

By Walter Macarthur.

(Read in the Public Schools of San Francisco on Friday, September 2d.)

Labor Day expresses the recognition by the American people of their dependence, both as individuals and as a nation, upon the application of labor to the natural resources of the earth as the only means of human subsistence and advancement.

The first Monday of September of each year is declared a holiday by law or proclamation in almost every State and Territory of the United States, in order that the people may do fitting honor to that function of life upon which human progress, and even existence itself, depends.

The significance of Labor Day is unique among all other holidays throughout the world. Other occasions of public celebration convey a meaning religious, political, or, as in certain instances, mainly personal in character. Labor Day is dedicated to a conception much broader, and in a sense much greater, than that of any other day, namely, that labor being at once a natural attribute and the common heritage of man and the prime condition upon which he may maintain life, to honor labor is to honor the chief support of life and the means whereby life may be made more and more worth living.

Other holidays signalize past events of limited bearing upon the destinies of mankind. Of such are the festivals in commemoration of the great events in religious and political history, events in themselves worthy of the highest honor among men. Labor Day signalizes not so much the event of the past as the hope of the future, the hope of the individual man, inspired by a true appreciation of the power of which he is possessed, rather than reverence for the achievements of others.

In a word, Labor Day is dedicated to the future, in which the relations of man to each other shall be established and maintained upon a basis of equity in the production and distribution of the products of labor.

The origin of Labor Day is strongly suggestive of its real significance. The conception of a day dedicated to labor originated in a gathering of American workingmen, and the day remains a distinctively American institution, thus exemplifying in an appropriate way the honorable position occupied by labor in the mind of the American people.

The movement to set apart a day in honor of labor took form in a gathering of carpenters held in New York City, in 1882. It was proposed, as a feature of the gathering, that a parade be held, with the dual object of paying honor to the craft and attracting public attention to the unity of purpose prevailing among its members. After some discussion as to the name by which the organization should be distinguished, it was decided to designate it "Labor Day," thus happily attaching the broadest possible significance to the event.

The first Labor Day parade was held on Monday, September 4, 1882. The day thus chosen has ever since been adhered to, so that the first Monday in September in each year has come to be generally recognized as Labor Day.

The third annual session of the American Federation of Labor, held in New York City in 1883, adopted a resolution favoring the observance of Labor Day on the first Monday of September in each year. Three years later, Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, referring to this action, said:

"This met with a response that exceeded the most sanguine expectations. In our great manufacturing and distributing centres, thousands of workingmen marched in procession and participated in the festivities at the picnic grounds, where the most skilled mechanics, and workers

in professions, and laborers united in a common celebration, exchanging friendly fraternal greetings, while they listened to the champions of labor discussing the economic and political questions of the day. The good effects of this are so well understood that we recommend its more general observance still, until it shall be as uncommon for a man to work on that day as on Independence Day."

The recommendation of President Gompers met with a hearty response among the organized workers of the country, and the hope of general observance has since been increasingly realized. In response to public sentiment, many State Legislatures have declared Labor Day a legal holiday. The Legislature of Oregon led in this action in 1887. The law making Labor Day a legal holiday in California was enacted by the Legislature of 1893.

While the celebration of Labor Day is held under the auspices of the labor movement, the spirit of the occasion embraces all classes of men and women engaged in useful employment of head or hand.

The labor movement itself, comprising nearly three millions of workers in the manual crafts, is but representative of the great body of citizenship to whom labor is the daily lot in life. The labor movement is the concrete expression of the needs and hopes of all classes of humanity at large.

The tread of the organized hosts which parade the streets of every city of the United States on Labor Day gives forth the echo of the march of mankind from earliest times. The voices raised on Labor Day speak not alone for those who hear them, but also, and in a larger degree, for the great body of the people, who although not identified with any labor organization, have equal interest in and derive equal benefit from the achievements of the organized workers.

The Labor Day parade serves the purpose of demonstrating the idea of strength in unity and numbers. The public display of the organized workers, arrayed in the emblems of their respective crafts and accompanied by devices symbolical of their daily labor, recalls to the mind of the spectators the importance of each trade in the sum of social life. Thus each craft receives the honor due it for its part in ministering to the comfort and advancement of society. The combination of the various trade unions in the marshaled host betokens the spirit of fraternity, of common interests and purposes, that actuates the working class, and to which is due the progress achieved by the labor movement in the betterment of the conditions under which the workers earn their daily bread.

The chief feature in the plan of the Labor Day celebration is that of education. The display of numbers in the parade is but a prelude or incident to the larger purpose in view, namely, that of reviewing the past and deriving therefrom inspiration and guidance for the future.

In this review we see the history of labor, and in that history we note the progress of mankind from earliest times. The leading events of all times, when regarded in their relation to the working class, assume a new aspect. So regarded, we see in these events the real lesson of history, namely, that the activities of men, whether in the field or forum, have had their chief results in the changed conditions of the people.

From remotest Biblical times down to the present day the history of the world is the story of the march of labor, of the common people, from savagery and slavery to civilization and freedom. From the trials of the Israelite brickmakers under Pharaoh, down through the "Servile War" in Rome, and the "Peasant Revolts" in Germany and England, and including the labor movement of the present day, the same purpose and objective is apparent, namely, the determination of

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to help make San Francisco prosperous you can do so by Patronizing Home Industry. It means more money and employment to all; think it over.

## Lundstrom Hats

deserve your support; they are produced by San Francisco workmen; they are stylish and rank with the best hats in the world.

Our new store, No. 5, will be opened at 26 Third Street, about September the 15th. Help make San Francisco reach the million mark by 1915; you can if you BOOST.

### Lundstrom's Hat Stores

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Factory 69-71 City Hall Ave.

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## G. M. KUTZ FINE SHOES

For Men and Women

SAN FRANCISCO UNION MADE

For sale by B. KATSCHINSKI

Philadelphia Shoe Co., 825 Market St., Opp. Stockton St.



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are not possible when the eyes are out of focus. Crawford's glasses bring the eyes into focus, soothe tired nerves and cure weak, weary and watery eyes.

To order from \$2.50 up. No charge for consultation. Call and get an eyeglass cleaner with our compliments.

## CARROLL CRAWFORD

The Reasonable and Reliable Optician

3020 16th Street, bet. Mission and Valencia

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Modern Methods  
First-Class Work



## EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only  
LAUNDRY  
USING THE  
UNION LABEL

Ring up } Market 1511  
or Home M 1511



man to free himself from bondage and to achieve the ideal of freedom and equity.

In this review we note the frequent defeat of labor's aspirations, followed in many instances by terrible retaliation at the hands of the conquerors. These defeats, however, have proved but temporary. The rising tide of human progress, like the tides of the ocean, may sweep backward from the shore, but each successive wave reaches a higher mark than its predecessor. The rulers of Rome crucified thousands of slaves on the Appian Way, but the ideal for which the men fought and died with Spartacus has continued to inspire humanity until the present day.

Thus the reflections of Labor Day afford inspiration to the mind and strength to the arm of those engaged in the great work of improving the conditions of labor. In this work every citizen, of whatever station in life, may find a useful part. The destiny of the nation, its progress and stability, must ever be dependent upon the establishment and maintenance of justice in the relations between employer and employee.

The labor movement, organized and conducted to achieve this end, is but the representative of the people at large, whose whole lives are affected for better or worse by the conditions under which they earn their livelihood. The Labor Day celebration is but the expression of a purpose and a hope. In that purpose and hope every American citizen has equal share. The interests of the labor movement are the common interests of the American people in the perpetuation of free institutions and the maintenance of a constantly-ascending plane of social life, by the constant improvement of the conditions of labor, upon which the whole structure of society rests.

#### WEDDING OF LABOR OFFICIAL.

Michael J. Roche was married on the evening of September 12th to Miss Margaret M. Bundy of Valparaiso, Indiana. John I. Nolan was best man. After the ceremony in St. James Church, a reception was held at 50 Carl street, attended by a large number of friends, both in and out of the labor movement.

Mr. Roche was formerly secretary of the Molders' Union. At the present time he is one of the delegates from that organization to the San Francisco Labor Council. He is chairman of the latter body's law and legislative committee, and is also chairman of the board of directors of the "Labor Clarion." Mr. Roche has won the esteem of his associates by reason of his ability and uniform courtesy.

Mr. and Mrs. Roche have the congratulations of all who know the groom in labor circles. The best wish that can be tendered the couple is "good health," a blessing that means a very great deal in this life.

#### OBJECTS OF WOMAN'S LABEL LEAGUE.

To promote the welfare of wage earners.

To discountenance the sweatshop system of production by aiding and encouraging the sale of union-made goods.

To gain a universal eight-hour day.

To abolish child labor; to secure equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex.

To aid the Sunday and early closing movement.

To sustain fair employers.

To urge industrial and political equality for women.

George Cohan, comedian and playwright, was praising, at the Lambs' Club, the humorous value of suggestions. "It is funnier to suggest a thing," he said, "than to say it out. Playwrights should remember this. Suggestion, pregnant suggestion, is what makes really funny the little boy's remark to his father: 'Pa, if you help me with my arithmetic lesson tonight I'll tell you where ma hid your trousers.'"

#### Thrust and Parry

"Every experiment we have with the direct primary and with the referendum and recall goes to show that the political methods of the republic are wiser than those of the democracy—that political authority delegated to the few by the many may be trusted to bring safer and more judicious results than political authority directly exercised by the masses. That was the view of the founders of American institutions, who kept democracy within town-meeting bounds, where the concerns were small and understood by every one, giving larger affairs to men who, for their wisdom, knowledge, and force, were granted representative powers."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

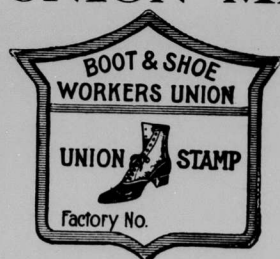
Considering that we have had only one "experiment," practically speaking, with the direct primary, it is a little early in the game to hit it with the "Argonaut" hammer. Likewise the referendum and recall are in the infancy of the direct legislation movement, and all the signs point to that method of expressing the popular will coming more and more into vogue. If the "Argonaut" man will look up his history, he will find that back in Boston our forefathers treated King George rudely—that is, his "political authority." Tea was dumped overboard, the boycott brought into play, and direct legislation by the people started on its upward course. Since that time authority—political and otherwise—has become centered in a few hands. The vicious and the wealthy have taken too much upon themselves. Consequently the present-day agitation to return to the "masses" (despite the "Argonaut" sneer) the governing power is a progressive step.

"A feeling of obligation and recognition of the liberality of your management results from their knowledge of the fact that some of their shop-mates have been able to retire in the prime of life because of generous treatment by your company."—Testimonial to John Kirby, Jr., from more than three hundred employees of the Dayton Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Kirby, who is president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has evidently settled the controversy raging between the votaries of the "open" and "union" shops. When wage earners can retire "in the prime of life" because of the generosity of an "open shopper," it is reasonable to ask why the information is tucked away in the columns of Mr. Kirby's own organ, and not given the publicity it deserves? There are a number of questions that should be asked and answered in this connection—the number of men who have retired, the wages paid them to enable their retirement, the number of hours averaged each day during their employment, how many were wage earners and how many merely company ornaments—in short, definite and complete information about the success (?) of the Dayton Manufacturing Company in enabling men to retire in time to enjoy life in their prime, with sufficient of this world's goods to keep the wolf from the door for (say) twenty-five or thirty years?

#### UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp



246 SUMMER STREET

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union**

BOSTON, MASS.

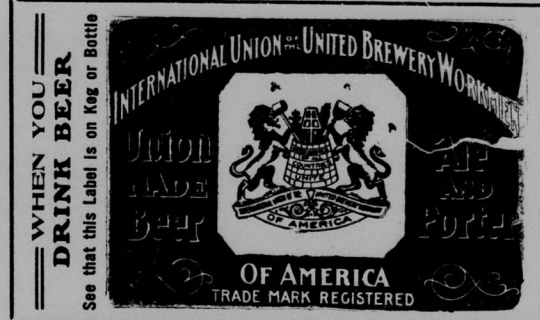
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This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Sept., Silver on Black.

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#### Sheet Metal Workers' Hall

224 GUERRERO STREET

Two Halls to Rent at Greatly Reduced Rates - Any Evening During the Week. Apply

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### Notes in Union Life

Several deaths have occurred in union circles during the past week—Peter McKenna of the bay and river steamboatmen, Harry A. Madison of the upholsterers, John F. Feely of the musicians, John von Harten of the beer bottlers, James Marshall of the marine engineers, and Henry Thieler of the millmen (No. 422).

The annual convention of the photo-engravers adjourned in Louisville, Kentucky, on September 10th. Detroit was selected as the next meeting place. Matthew Woll was re-elected president, and John W. Hogan had a similar honor as vice-president.

John I. Nolan and Andrew J. Gallagher are rusticated in the Russian River country.

Max E. Licht is going to tour the State in the interests of the clerks, while on his way to the Los Angeles convention of the State Federation of Labor. After that body adjourns, he will proceed to St. Louis to be present at the meetings of the American Federation of Labor.

Andrew Furuseth has sent a report to the Sailors' Union of the Pacific of the business transacted at the Copenhagen convention of the maritime unions of the world.

Nearly all the unions will send delegates to the State Federation convention next month. The place and the time are good reasons for the unanimity.

The suggestion to hold a silent parade in Los Angeles is a good one. In 1901 it proved an effective means of showing the strength of the workers. At that time the men were refused the right to organize. As they walked through the streets, thousands upon thousands, without display or music, the citizens realized that earnestness and merit were the main planks of the unionists' contentions. Now that the anti-picketing ordinance in the southern city has been adopted, an ordinance that makes an onslaught upon free speech, it is an opportune time to show the strength represented in the struggle.

Peter Burke, vice-president of the international teamsters, is coming back to San Francisco for a visit.

International Presidents Wilson of the pattern makers and Valentine of the molders are going to give their attention to the southern situation. The former spoke before the local iron trades men.

The bartenders are having trouble with a downtown saloon that discharged its Asiatics, hired white help, and shortly afterward turned round and did the same thing, vice versa.

J. B. Dale of Vallejo, who is one of the special organizers of the State Federation of Labor, reports that the American Federation of Labor has granted a charter to the Coalinga Labor Council.

The union label agitation is bearing fruit. From Eureka comes word that a live Woman's Label League is doing all it can, and it can do a very great deal, to further the sale of fair products.

George Sandeman of the Iron Trades Council has returned from his vacation.

Now that Labor Day is numbered among the days that are passed, don't forget that the enthusiasm of the occasion cannot be better used than to insist upon adherence to union-label doctrine.

The broom makers are still to the fore in asking that unionists require brooms bearing their label. When a trade has to compete with Asiatics, it is difficult to do so successfully without adequate help. The label is the sign of white labor.

The machinists continue to send substantial donations each week to their brethren of the north and the south. There are few organizations that contribute as liberally to worthy causes as these men.

### APPEAL TO FARMERS.

To the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America—Greeting: Brothers: We wish to again call your attention to the unfair Samson Iron Works of Stockton, Cal., (manufacturers of gasoline engines, etc.); so declared by the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council of Stockton, for discharging their union workmen, and for this the union machinists, molders and pattern makers are now on strike.

We wish to warn you against inferior workmanship performed by incompetent workmen.

Brothers, you can very materially assist us in this fight. We earnestly appeal to you, to notify the Samson Iron Works, under the seal of your organization, that your membership has been notified to not patronize the Samson Iron Works until they have settled this trouble. If you do this, it will demonstrate your power and assist all organized labor. Will you do it? Do it now. We assure you we will reciprocate. Thanking you in advance, we are,

Yours fraternally,

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL,  
Thos. Bone, President.  
J. D. McGaughey, Secretary.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL,  
W. S. Luard, President.  
J. B. Gill, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ASSN. OF MACHINISTS,  
L. D. Biddle, Organizer.

INTERNATIONAL MOLDERS' UNION,  
R. W. Burton, Organizer.

STOCKTON LODGE, No. 364, I. A. M.,  
W. R. Pease, President.  
E. C. Zacharias, Secretary.

### ORPHEUM.

Dinkelspiel's Christmas, a dramatic version of one of George Hobart's Dinkelspiel's stories, will be the headline feature of next week's Orpheum bill. Harry Linton and Anita Laurence are immense favorites in this city. Mr. Linton is a clever comedian, and Miss Laurence an engaging soubrette. Waterbury Brothers and Tenny are probably the most popular musical trio in vaudeville today. Lane and O'Donnell will present their newest offering, "Looping the Bumps." Next week will be the last of the skit "High Life in Jail," Covington and Wilbur, The Four Rianos, and Rameses, the Egyptian Wonder Worker, in his Temple of Mystery.

"I only want you to consider well in how many ways the burdens of the toiling classes have been increased by vast financial schemes, in which a few have greatly enriched themselves, and by corrupt combinations of big business with bad politics. All this has been going on for a good while, and the sense of it has gradually filtered down into the minds of the people upon whom these burdens are finally shifted, for they are the residuary legatees of all social injustices; and it is this which has produced that state of mind with which we are dealing in the settlement of this strike."—Dr. Gladden, upon the Columbus street car strike.

"What is the reason," began the irritated traveler from the north, "that the trains in this part of the country are always behind time? I have never seen one yet that ran according to its schedule?" "That, suh," replied the dignified Georgian, "is a mattah that is easily explained. It is due to southern chivalry, suh." "Southern chivalry! Where does that come in?" "You see, suh, the trains are always late in this country because they wait for the ladies, God bless them!"

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. \*\*\*

## UNION MEN



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TAILORS' UNION LABEL in the City

Fall Styles are now ready for  
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Suits to \$30.00 and  
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The Irish Tailors

7th Street at Market

Open Saturday Evenings until 10 O'clock

### Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.

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Light Livery, Broughams, Carriages  
1623-1631 Pine St., San Francisco



### Pertinent and Impertinent

A young woman in Vienna whose hatpin injured a man's eye, and caused him to lose the sight of it, offered as compensation to marry him. The offer was accepted. Perhaps it was accepted in a spirit of revenge.

Friend W. Richardson, candidate for State Printer on the Republican ticket, issued a signed statement of the way he intended to run the big printery in Sacramento. A change in the local vote placed one of his competitors ahead, and it looks as though Mr. Richardson will have good reason to recognize the force of the proverb about counting one's chickens before they are hatched.

Last month the Key Route and Santa Fe corporations tangled over a right of way in the city of Oakland. They not only had words, but two old cars were placed by the Key Route people directly in the path of the Santa Fe road. The cars were chained down, and guards placed on watch with instructions to resort to force, if necessary, to prevent their removal. This is the way two railroad concerns settle their differences, by resort to force. If any industrial dispute had shown a tendency that way, the corporations and their organs would have wasted volumes of words on learned dissertations about "law and order," but right in the heart of a big city in the State of California these railroads commit overt acts against the public peace, and threaten force, if needs be. In plain English, this means shoot the other fellow. There usually is a difference when combines and corporations do things, the law is forgotten and order assumes the prefix "dis."

A Redwood City politician published his campaign expense document with the following terse closing paragraph: "Casual holdups, about \$8; special holdups, about \$10, and general holdups, about \$20."

Justice Sloss of the Supreme Court of the State of California decided on September 8th that the 1907 amendment to section 1970 of the civil code, known as the Employers' Liability Act, is constitutional. The amendment, which was adopted by the State Legislature three years ago, provided that the employer should be held responsible for accidents to an employee caused by the negligence of employees in other departments. The decision was rendered in the appeal of Arthur Letts, who conducted the Broadway department store in Los Angeles, from a jury verdict giving Miss Frances Augusta Judd \$12,300 damages. Miss Judd was employed in the store. As she was leaving February 21, 1908, the elevator boy closed the door on her skirt and started up. Miss Judd was permanently injured. She sued for \$50,000 damages.

All unorganized employees of the Missouri-Pacific at Pueblo, Colorado, received an increase of 6 per cent when they got their pay envelopes on September 2d. The increase is general all over the system, but does not affect the organized workmen. It included everyone else from the general superintendent down to the stenographers. The increase went into effect August 1st.

It is fervently to be hoped that the visit of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel to the Pacific Coast will have the effect of preventing the encroachment of Asiatics on our western civilization. Mr. Nagel said some sensible things, and showed that he is alive to the importance of the problem. Especially is he concerned in the Hindu invasion. Here is one of his statements: "I appreciate the concern of the people on this coast over Hindu immigration and their impatience at the attitude of the doctrinaire humanitarian and his brotherhood of man talk. The protection of our own people from classes of immigrants who are likely to injure us in various ways is an all-important subject, and it is my wish as an official to do what I can in that direction."

### POST LOSES AGAIN.

Here are three newspaper paragraphs, eloquent in themselves, that describe the troubles of the Battle Creek cereal manufacturer in arranging the industrial problem to suit himself:

"C. W. Post filed suit today (September 3d) in the United States Circuit Court for the eastern district of Missouri against the American Federation of Labor and the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis to restrain the officers of the latter from carrying out an alleged tentative agreement with officers of the former to make the St. Louis institution a closed shop. The case is a suit in equity, and includes among the defendants Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice-president; Frank Morrison, secretary, and other officers of the Federation, and some fifty others prominently identified with union labor in America."

"Judge Smith McPherson of the United States District Court today (September 5th) denied the request of C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., for an injunction to restrain the American Federation of Labor and its officers and the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis from entering into a closed shop agreement. The court said sufficient notice had not been given to the defendants. There was no extended argument on the case. The American Federation of Labor and its officers were not represented by counsel. Judge McPherson will file his opinion tomorrow (September 6th)."

"The opinion of Judge Smith McPherson, who yesterday denied the application of C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., for an injunction to restrain the American Federation of Labor officials and Buck's Stove and Range Company of this city (St. Louis), from entering into a closed shop agreement, was filed in the United States Circuit Court here today. Judge McPherson decided the case in chambers at his home in Red Oak, Ia. The tentative agreement, the ratification of which Post opposed, the court says, was reached some six weeks ago. Judge McPherson continues: 'Complainant then knew of it. He has remained silent until the last few days, when he filed his bill of complaint asking for the injunction. He has given notice of this hearing

to no defendant. Many of them are accessible, and no doubt would have been present had they been notified. Restraining orders should not be issued except on notice to the defendants, and then only when irreparable harm will follow if such restraining order is not issued. I utterly fail to see wherein the harm can come if this restraining order is not issued.' The court says every employer of labor has the right to determine for himself whether his business shall be operated as a closed shop or an open shop, adding 'whether it is for the better to have a closed shop or an open shop, men differ.'"

Comment is needless.

### AN OFFICE BUSINESS ONLY.

A young man called at the office of a justice of the peace and with some hesitation made known his business, which was to be married. The justice replied that he thought he could perform the service, and asked if the young man had his license.

"Yes, sir," the youth replied.

"Well, where is the young lady?"

"She—she's at her father's."

"Well, bring her here."

"She'd rather be married at home."

"And you expect me to go there and marry you?"

"Yes, sir, if you please."

"Young man," said the justice, "this office of mine is like a department store. We sell matches here, but we don't deliver them at the house."

**New Orpheum** O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton  
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.  
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

DINKELSPIEL'S CHRISTMAS by George V. Hobart, as presented at The Lambs' Club Gambol, New York; LINTON and LAURENCE in "The Piano Store"; WATERBURY BROS. and TENNY; LANE and O'DONNELL; HIGH LIFE IN JAIL; COVINGTON & WILBUR; FOUR RIANOS; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Immense Sensation of RAMESES, The Egyptian Wonder Worker.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONES DOUGLAS 70. HOME C 1570.



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TO BUY YOUR FALL**

**SUIT AND OVERCOAT** \$20<sup>00</sup>

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 (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.  
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 (185) Banister & Oster, 82 First.  
 (7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.  
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 (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.  
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 (99) \*Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.  
 (196) Borzel & Downie, 718 Mission.  
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.  
 (3) \*Brunst, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.  
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 739 Market.  
 (176) \*California Press, 50 Main.  
 (11) \*Call, The, Third and Market.  
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.  
 (90) \*Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.  
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
 (5) Colma Record, Colma, Cal.  
 (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.  
 (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.  
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
 (142) \*Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
 (25) \*Daily News, 340 Ninth.  
 (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.  
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.  
 (178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.  
 (179) \*Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.  
 (46) Eastman & Co., 220 Kearny.  
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.  
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.  
 (215) Fletcher, E. J., 325 Bush.  
 (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.  
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.  
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.  
 (203) \*Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.  
 (32) Franklin Printing and Engraving Co., 118 Montgomery Ave.  
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.  
 (121) \*German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.  
 (56) \*Gilmartin & Co., Stevenson and Ecker.  
 (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.  
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.  
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.  
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.  
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.  
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.  
 (127) \*Halle, R. H., 261 Bush.  
 (20) Hancock Bros., 263 Bush.  
 (158) \*Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
 (19) \*Hicks-Judd Co., 51-65 First.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.  
 (150) \*International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.  
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.  
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.  
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
 (224) Jones, J. C. & Co., 2107 Howard.  
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.  
 (168) \*Lanson & Lauray, 534 Jackson.  
 (227) I. Lasky, 1203 Fillmore.  
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.  
 (141) \*La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
 (57) \*Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
 (45) Liss, H. C., 2305 Mariposa.  
 (9) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.  
 (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.  
 (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.  
 (216) Matthews, E. L., 2349 Market.  
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.  
 (58) \*Monahan, John, 311 Battery.  
 (24) Morris, H. C., 537 Front.  
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.  
 (65) \*Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
 (115) \*Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) \*Neil Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.  
 (43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth.  
 (149) North Beach Record, 535 Montgomery Ave.  
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.  
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
 (181) Peckham, T. A., 420 Kearny.  
 (81) \*Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
 (70) \*Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
 (217) Quick Print, 164 Sanchez.  
 (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.  
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
 (61) \*Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
 (218) Rossi, S. J., 1602 Stockton.  
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.  
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.  
 (226) San Francisco Litho Company, 521 Commercial.  
 (145) ‡San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.  
 (84) \*San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
 (194) \*San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.  
 (67) Sausalito News, Sausalito, Cal.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., 555-561 Folsom.

- (125) \*Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.  
 (13) \*Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.  
 (15) Simplex System Co., 136 Pine.  
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
 (28) \*Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.  
 (27) Stern, M. L., 527 Commercial.  
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
 (230) Sun (San Francisco), 652-654 Mission.  
 (10) \*†Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.  
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.  
 (220) Thurman, E. W., 16 Twenty-ninth.  
 (187) \*Town Talk, 88 First.  
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.  
 (171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.  
 (33) \*Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.  
 (35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.  
 (38) West Coast Publishing Co., 30 Sharon.  
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.  
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
 (189) \*Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.  
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
 (116) Althoff & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
 (128) Barry, Edward & Co., 215 Leidesdorff.  
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.  
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.  
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 51-65 First.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.  
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.  
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
 (175) Marnell, William & Co., 77 Fourth.  
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.  
 (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 523-531 Clay.  
 (78) Meyerfield, Gabriel & Co., 309 Battery.  
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., 555-561 Folsom.  
 (47) Slater, John A., 147-151 Minna.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
 (10) Sunset Publishing Co., 313 Battery.  
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 117 Grant Ave.  
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
 (171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.  
 (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 571 Mission.  
 (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.  
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
 (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.  
 (52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.  
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.  
 (32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.  
 (44) Sierra Art and Engraving Co., 343 Front.  
 (30) Sunset Publishing House, 313 Battery.  
 (40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.  
 (53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.  
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.  
 (42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.  
 Sunset Publishing House, 313 Battery.

## MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.  
 American Tobacco Company.  
 Bekin Van & Storage Company.  
 Butterick patterns and publications.  
 Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
 Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.  
 Imperial Cash Store, 225 Market.  
 McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.  
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
 Pacific Box Factory.  
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
 Standard Box Factory.  
 United Cigar Stores.

"In a world in which so many people wear the same clothes, live in the same house, eat the same dinner, and say the same things, blessed are the individuals who are not lost in the mob, who have their own thoughts, and live their own lives."—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

"Why was Solomon the wisest man that ever lived?" asked the teacher. "Please, ma'am," replied the little boy, "because he had so many wives to give him advice."

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

John J. Curry is in Los Gatos. He reports his health somewhat improved, and hopes to be back in the city early next month.

O. P. Weakley has deposited a Kansas City card. He was here in 1889. Mr. Weakley was reading clerk at the Minneapolis convention.

Information has reached the officers of the union that two or three local employing printers are sending work back east.

Miss Eva Cook, Mrs. M. A. Jordan and W. N. Mappin have been added to the label committee, in accord with the constitutional enlargement. The committee met last Monday night. The eight members were present—a splendid showing—and plans were formulated to keep up the good work.

The committee appointed to make preliminary arrangements for the coming I. T. U. convention consists of J. W. Mullen, S. T. Sawyer, W. J. White, Geo. E. Mitchell, J. J. Chaudet, Philip Johnson and Eugene Donovan.

R. A. James, one of No. 21's charter members, writes from Bishop, California, that he will come up next year to greet the printers who journey to San Francisco in August.

Wells Drury, the energetic secretary of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, who recently invited President Taft to make the University town his summer home, joined San Francisco Typographical Union in 1873. While he left the ease for the pen in local editorial rooms before accepting his present position, Mr. Drury still retains a warm feeling for the "boys," and is delighted at any opportunity to swap reminiscences about the "swifts" of the early days (of which number he was one), and to tell how they used to settle the talk about machines setting type with that one word "impossible."

At the funeral last month of H. W. Scott, proprietor of the Portland "Oregonian," the Typographical Union was well represented. The union in all its existence never had a strike with the "Oregonian," and Mr. Scott always insisted upon differences being settled by conference. When the union was a struggling body it received consideration from him, and the men never forgot that in him they had a friend more times than once when a friend was needed.

A literary memorial to the memory of Gutenberg, the founder of the printing industry, is about to be published, after ten years of strenuous labor on the part of the artistic and publishing industries of Germany. It takes the form of a new edition of the so-called forty-two line Gutenberg edition of the Bible. This work is still not only one of the greatest monuments of the printer's art, but also marks the close of the first period of the Gutenberg era. Gutenberg's forty-two line Bible contains nearly 1300 pages, some hundred of which are decorated in miniatures in color and gold.

A. C. Sweetser of the American Type Founders chapel was second in the race for members of unions affiliated with the Labor Council at the Labor Day celebration at Shell Mound Park.

A. E. Bellamy of the "Daily News" chapel left last week for a protracted visit to his home in Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada.

Martin L. Statler, one of Columbia (Washington, D. C.) Typographical Union's delegates to the Minneapolis convention, visited the Pacific Coast after the conclusion of the business, and paid his respects to No. 21's officials.

W. J. Higgins, accompanied by his wife, is on a business trip through the northwest and over to Salt Lake City. He will be out of the city for some time.

George H. Branch had two of his sons and heirs walking proudly with No. 21 in the Labor Day parade, and Will J. White's boy also participated in the march. The juveniles gave an excellent Weston performance.



**DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS**

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Keanry and Montgomery.  
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.  
Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.  
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.  
Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.  
Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.  
Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.  
Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.  
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.  
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.  
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.  
Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.  
Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.  
Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.  
Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.  
Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.  
Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.  
Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 2d Thursday nights.  
Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.  
Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.  
Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.  
Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.  
Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Hatters—C. Davis, Secretary, 1178 Market.  
Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.  
Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.  
Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.  
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.  
Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight. Business office, 39 Bartlett.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall.  
Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secretary, 204 Valencia.  
Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.  
Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.  
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple 316 14th.  
Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.  
Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.  
Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.  
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.  
Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.  
Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.  
Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th, headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.  
Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.  
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.  
Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.  
Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**For Women in Union and Home**

Last Monday Miss Mary Van Kleeck, secretary of the women's committee of the Sage Foundation, announced that one woman out of every four in New York City is a wage earner. In this army only 47 per cent earn more than \$6 a week. Miss Van Kleeck further stated that 31 per cent of the women employed in factories work forty-eight hours a week, while 50 per cent are forced to work from fifty to sixty hours a week. This information was given to a committee of labor and wages of New York's Commission on Congestion.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, noted as a lecturer and for her excellent official service as an investigator of prisons and factories, died at Washington, D. C., on August 11th, at the age of seventy. She was a member of the Iowa bar.

Princess Lwoff Parlaghy, who has been painting portraits of celebrated Americans for months, turns over a large proportion of her earnings to charity. The princess is rich in her own right and travels with a large retinue of servants. She will return to America next season, and hopes to paint a portrait of President Taft. Among those whom she has painted within the last two years are Joseph Choate, Edwin Markham, the Rev. Dr. Williams of Boston, Marquis Beauvoir, Professor Osborn, Baron Shippenbach and Daniel E. Sickles.

Mrs. Russell Sage now comes forward as a patroness of aeroplaning. She recently witnessed a flight at Mineola and was profoundly impressed. She confided to a friend as follows: "I've caught the aero fever. I like to see them fly. It's a marvelous demonstration of the capabilities of human accomplishment. I'll come to see them often during the summer." Mrs. Sage, who will be eighty-one next October, is as bright and keen-witted as a girl. So great is her enthusiasm that she has offered to help any woman with a practical new idea for an aeroplane.

Mary E. Miller won recently the biggest fee ever obtained by a woman lawyer. It was the sum of \$32,500 awarded her for winning a suit for the grandsons and heirs of the late William Bross, whose estate was valued at \$5,000,000. Miss Miller was born in Calhoun County, Michigan, and is a graduate of the Chicago College of Law. For a time she taught in the Portland (Michigan) High School, and later took a course in a business college. She also was a stenographer in a Chicago law office. She has practiced regularly since 1895.

Mme. Georgette Leblanc Maeterlinck, wife of the Belgian dramatist and philosopher, has achieved distinction apart from that pertaining to her position as the wife of a famous writer. Mme. Maeterlinck is known as an opera-singer, essayist, lecturer, and as a suggestive commentator on her husband's works.



### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, September 13th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. L. L. Laybourn and Walter L. Gough were admitted to membership on examination. Transfer cards were deposited by W. F. Winchester, Local No. 461; Paul Schwartz, Local No. 12. Reinstated to membership in good standing: E. L. Matthews, S. Mangailgia.

President Cassasa has appointed members F. Borgel, W. H. Lee, J. A. Spencer a committee on Hindu immigration.

A. Bode has returned and expects to remain permanently. During his absence he has visited Germany and many points in Europe and the United States.

Every available member was engaged for the Admission Day parade. There were many bands from the outside who came with the different Parlor from all over the State. The union's interest was looked after by F. Borgel, district officer of the American Federation of Musicians, and everything was pulled off without a hitch of any kind. There were 665 Federation members in the parade.

The piano that has been used in the examination room is for sale, and will go to the highest bidder. Leave your bid in the office.

T. Eisfeldt, chairman of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Committee, reports progress, and from all accounts the celebration will be one grand affair. The date will be set later, and will be in

the first part of October, as soon as the work of alterations of headquarters is complete.

All strike assessments to and including week ending September 24, 1910, must be paid before September 30, 1910, to Arthur S. Morey, financial secretary. Members are requested to be as prompt as possible in paying this account and avoid the rush at the end of the month.

Members who fail to comply with this notice will become delinquent after September 30, 1910.

The dues and death assessments for the current quarter amount to \$2.

### MUNICIPAL CONCERTS A GOOD IDEA

It is to be hoped that the efforts of the musicians of San Francisco to introduce the European and eastern custom of having bands play in the public parks will meet with success. It may be argued by some that naturally those who play instruments for a living desire to have concerts given under municipal auspices. There is, however, a much broader view to take of the proposition.

The experiences of other communities has long proved that one of the best assets to a city is the band concert. Elevating as music always is, the attraction induces people to leave their homes and enjoy the strains, while at the same time their lungs are filled with good air, and the respite from toil and the humdrum of life is helpful. Everything that aids the individual helps the community. The latter is merely the name given to men, women and children en masse.

For many mothers it is out of the question to board crowded street cars to journey to Golden Gate Park. Sometimes there are two or three little ones requiring attention. There are parks

## CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN

### FUNERAL DIRECTOR

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all over the city. It would not be difficult to provide music within easy reach of each section of the city, and in that way pleasure and profit be brought into many a life that now has but little variety.

If not now, then at an early date as possible, the "Labor Clarion" recommends to the municipal authorities compliance with the request to follow the example of other cities. Band concerts in the public parks, not merely on Sundays, but occasionally through the week, would cost comparatively little compared to the enjoyment that would result to thousands of our people. After all, it is well to get away from the sordid things of life and advocate elevating influences.

Arthur Classen, the famous eastern musician, after visiting this city, wrote:

"I went away from San Francisco with tears in my eyes. The people and the reception accorded the Saengerbund were beyond my fondest expectations. If the visit of the German singers has encouraged the development of good music I shall indeed be happy. If it has given an impetus to the establishment of a municipally-encouraged and supported band I shall be happy, and if it has added a single suggestion looking to the formation of a symphony orchestra I shall be happier still."

### "THE TWENTIETH CENTURY."

"The Twentieth Century" Magazine, which has so acceptably taken the place long occupied by "The Arena" as the leading monthly review devoted to fundamental democracy and social and individual advance, closes its first year with the September issue. Few, if any, American publications are giving so much space to constructive social, economic, educational and political work as is this magazine. In the present issue will be found a highly thoughtful illustrated paper entitled "The Cultivation of Idle City Land," by James H. Dix. "A Fair Trial for Democracy" is a notable article showing the importance of direct legislation in preserving and bulwarking democratic institutions. "A Study of 'The Lily'" is a continuation of the admirable series of critical papers on leading current dramatic attractions. In addition to its essays and editorials, "The Twentieth Century" gives each month the most complete digest of the news of fundamental democratic and economic advance to be found in any English-speaking periodical.

There is a story of Thomas Bailey Aldrich to the effect that his editorial sanctum was for a long time shared by a favorite dog—a red setter. One day the dog ate up a sonnet. "Poor creature," remarked Mr. Aldrich, sympathetically. "how could he know that it was doggerel?"

"To the pessimist the wheel of fortune invariably suffers from a punctured tire."—Boston "Courier."

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